

CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER AND EASTERN CHRONICLE.

"WERE ONCE THESE MAXIMS FIX'D,—THAT GOD'S OUR FRIEND, VIRTUE OUR GOOD, AND HAPPINESS OUR END, HOW SOON MUST REASON O'ER THE WORLD PREVAIL, AND ERROR, FRAUD AND SUPERSTITION FAIL."

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From Robinson's Ecclesiastical Researches.

CALVIN AND SERVETUS.

"Of all Calvin's works his favourite production was the book entitled *Christian Institutes*. Servetus read this book, as a critic should do, with his reasoning powers in free exercise, and finding in it a great number of mistakes and errors, he took the liberty to inform the author of them. This so irritated Calvin that he never forgave him, and instead of profiting by the advice of the critic, he wrote letters to his friends Viret and Farel, that if ever this heretic should fall into his hands, he would order it so, that it should cost him his life." Mr. D. Artigny who took his materials for the life of Servetus from the undoubted archives of the archbishop of Vienna, affirms this. Bolsec and Grotius both saw the original letter, Uyenbogardt had a copy of it taken from a collection of manuscript epistles, and the panegyrist of Calvin are not able to deny it. They allow the fact, but they say it was zeal, not revenge, that impelled him to write so. A miserable excuse. Many are the histories of the rage of authors against critics; but this exceeds them all. A gentleman who loves criticism but hates ill temper, hath placed Calvin's *Institutes* among such other books in his library; but he hath written on the top of the title "the voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground."

In the year fifty-three Servetus printed at Vienna his chief work, entitled *Christianismi Restitutio*, a thick octavo of 734 pages. This curious work which the author was four years in composing, is divided into six parts, and the whole is a delineation of what Servetus thought the discipline of the New Testament, along with that of the church of Rome, and the Lutheran and Calvinistic seceders in contrast. A part of the original manuscript was lately in the library of the celebrated Mr. Gaignar, which was sold by auction in April sixty-nine. It was with some difficulty that he prevailed on Arnollet the bookseller, and Guerout the printer, to put the work to press, however he obtained his wish by engaging himself to pay for the impression, to correct the proofs, and to give each of them a gratuity of an hundred crowns. It was printed without the name of the author, or of the printer. The work was executed so secretly, that not one person at Vienna knew of it, and when it was finished all the copies were sent to Lyons, from whence Frelon sent one part to Frankfurt, while the other lay for an opportunity to be sent into Italy. By the way, it is in the fifth book of the first part of this work, that the famous passage concerning the circulation of the blood is found. Servetus was the first physician who mentioned it. Calvin, who had proselytes and spies every where, had an admirer at Geneva, one William Trie, a native of Lyons. Trie had a relation at Lyons named Arney, with whom he corresponded. Arney was a catholic, and incessantly exhorted his cousin Trie to return to the bosom of the church. Trie communicated Arney's letters to Calvin, who dictated answers to them, so that they are, as Mr. D'Artigny, who published them from originals, calls them Calvin's letters under the name of William Trie. In one of these, dated Geneva, February 26, the writer says, "I am astonished how you dare reproach me with our having no ecclesiastical discipline or order, and that our teachers have introduced a licentiousness, which throws every thing into confusion; and yet at the same time I can observe, blessed be God, that times are better corrected here than among all our officials. And as to the doctrine and what concerns religion, although there is more liberty here than amongst you, nevertheless it is not permitted to blaspheme the name of God, or that doctrines or wicked opinions should be sown without being repressed. To your great confusion I can give you one example, since I am forced to mention it, which is, that with you they support a heretic, who deserves to be burnt wherever he is found. When I mention to you a heretic, I mean one who shall be condemned by the Patriarchs as well as by us, at least he deserves to be so; for although we differ in opinion about many things, yet we are still agreed that there are three persons in one essence of God; and that the father hath begotten the son, who is his eternal wisdom before all time, and he hath had his general virtue, which is his holy spirit,—but when a man shall say, that the trinity monster and disgorge all the villainies that can be possibly thought of against the scripture teaches of the eternal generation of the son of God, and that the holy spirit is the efficacy of the father and the son, and with open mouth shall make

a mock of all which the ancient doctors have taught. I beg to know what esteem and regard you can have for him? You cruelly burn us: but behold him, who shall call Jesus Christ an idol, who shall destroy all the foundations of faith, who shall gather together all the dreams of ancient heretics, who shall even condemn the baptism of little children, calling it a diabolical invention; and he shall have the vogue amongst you, and be supported as if he had committed no fault. Where pray, is the zeal you pretend to? And where is the wisdom of this fine hierarchy you magnify so much?" In the remaining part of the letter the writer gives all the names of this heretic, and his place of abode, an account of the book, and where it was printed, and by whom, and in proof of all sent the first sheet as a specimen. It is not certain by what means Calvin got a copy of the book. It was surreptitiously obtained wherever it was gotten, for it had not been published. The most probable conjecture is, as some affirm, that Frelon pilfered one from the parcel, which he undertook to convey to Frankfurt.

The letter occasioned a prosecution against Servetus. Arney carried the letter with the sheet to Ory the inquisitor. Ory, finding there was not sufficient matter to cause an arrest, dictated a letter to Arney addressed to Trie entreating him, to send the whole work entire. "Calvin," says Mr. D'Artigny, "charmed with finding that every thing succeeded according to his desire, composed an answer in the name of his confidant, and sent other papers which were more than sufficient to convict Servetus. The two letters characterize this pretended reformer to perfection, who with an external show of great moderation and an ardent zeal for religion, meditated nothing else but revenge for personal injuries." Though Calvin's admirers pretend to dispute the fact of his dictating the letters, yet the evidence given by Messieurs D'Artigny, De La Roche, and D'Alvoerde, who affirm it, seems fully and clearly against him. On the 4th of April Servetus was committed to prison, with his valet, and with an order to the jailor to use him kindly on account of his rank. The two next days he was interrogated.—On the 7th of April he rose at four o'clock in the morning, he asked the jailor leave to walk in the garden. The man, observing he had a cap on his head, and was wrapped in his morning gown, gave him the key, and soon after went with his servants to work in his vineyard. As soon as the doctor found the coast was clear, he took off the black velvet cap, and furred night gown, and laid them at the foot of a tree, and putting on a hat which he had concealed under his gown, he jumped from the terrace, got into the court, quickly passed the gate of the bridge of the Rhone, and escaped. His flight was not known till more than two hours had elapsed. Orders were despatched every where to apprehend him; but he could not be found. The process, having been begun before his departure, was carried on in absence, and he was condemned to be burnt alive in a slow fire. The sentence was executed in effigy on the 17th of June. The effigy of Servetus was set in a dung cart with five bales of his books, and all were burnt together for the glory of God and the safety of the church.

Four months the doctor concealed himself nobody knows where. Having determined to go to Naples, and settle there in the practice of his profession, he took his way through Geneva but kept close for fear of a discovery. While he waited for a boat to cross the lake in his way to Zurich, by some means Calvin got intelligence of his arrival; and although it was on a Sunday, yet he prevailed upon the chief syndic to arrest and imprison him. On that day by the laws of Geneva no person could be arrested except for a capital crime; but this difficulty was easily removed, for John Calvin pretended, that heresy was a capital crime. To prison he was committed, and there were found upon him, his prosecutors say, ninety-seven pieces of gold. Servetus said two hundred, a gold chain which weighed about twenty crowns, and six gold rings.

As it was necessary for some person to prosecute Servetus, Calvin employed one of his own family, a Nichols de la Fontaine. Some say he had been a cook, others a valet; but whatever he had been he was then a preacher resident in Calvin's house. Whether this contemptible tool, or the man of God his master, drew up the following request to the judges, is a curiosity that ought to be preserved for the sake of putting, if it be possible, such humble murderers to the blush.—"Noble and mighty Lords; there is humbly laid before your by Nichols de la Fontaine, having stated himself a prisoner in a criminal cause against Michael Servetus, for the great scandal and disturbance which the said Servetus has caused for the space of twenty-four years, or thereabouts, through Christendom by the blasphemies which he has uttered and written against God; by the heresies wherewith he hath infected the world; by the wicked calumnies and false defamations, which he has published against the eminent servants of God, especially against Mr. Calvin,

whose honor the said preacher is bound to maintain, as his pastor; and likewise on account of the scandal and dishonor which might happen to the church of Geneva, since the said Servetus condemned the doctrine preached there;" and so on. Calvin did not blush to say, "I ordered it so that a party should be found to accuse him, not denying that the action was drawn up by my advice." What a glorious reformation had been wrought at Geneva, when a proof of a man's christianity lay in his humbly requesting the magistrates to burn a foreign gentleman, over whom they had no jurisdiction, for the honour of God and his eminent servant Mr. Calvin.

"The doctor was arrested and imprisoned on Sunday the 13th of August. That very day he was brought into court, and, short as the notice had been, La Fontaine was ready prepared, and accused him of the capital crime of heresy in proof of which he produced a copy of the doctor's Ptolemy, a latin bible with his marginal notes, and a manuscript, which had never been printed, and which six years ago he had sent to Calvin to know what he thought of it. Calvin therefore furnished La Fontaine with evidence, such as it was; against the prisoner, and he expressly affirms, "La Fontaine demanded justice against him by my advice." They are his own words. On a future day, Calvin appeared in court, and disputed with him on the words person and hypostasis; and yet he knew if he succeeded in convicting the prisoner of heresy, the crime was capital, and he was doomed by the law to die. On the 22d the doctor presented a petition to the syndicks and council, which consists of three articles. First he petitions to be discharged from the criminal accusation of a capital offence, because the apostles and the primitive church had no notion of making a criminal process of any doctrine of scripture, or any questions arising from it. Secondly he prays to be discharged, because he had not committed any civil offence, either in their territories or any where else; because he had never been seditious or turbulent; because the questions before the court were difficult, and ought to be left to learned men; and because he had never spoke of them even in Germany to any more than three, Oecolampadius, Bucer and Capito; he ought not to be punished, he said, for proposing questions to divines without any sedition. Lastly he humbly requests, as he was a foreigner, and wholly unacquainted with the laws and customs of the republic, that they would grant him counsel to speak for him. The petition was rejected, and the reason given for refusing to allow him counsel implied a very coarse compliment on the gentlemen of the long robe. The attorney-general observed, that the court ought not to grant the petitioner an advocate, because he himself was thoroughly skilled in the art of telling lies. What chance had this poor gentleman for his life?

In this deplorable situation, far from his country; fallen into the hands of cruel strangers, all under the influence of Calvin, his avowed enemy, who bore him a mortal hatred;—stripped of all his property; confined in a damp prison, and neglected till he was almost eaten up with vermin, denied an advocate, and loaded with every indignity that barbarity could invent; in this situation one of the syndicks was moved with compassion for him, and advised him to petition that his cause might be moved to the council of two hundred. There was, just at this time, in Geneva, a dispute concerning jurisdiction between the magistrates and the consistory. In the city there were about fifteen hundred free burghers, who elected twenty one common council-men, and four syndicks, who constituted the council of twenty five. Over these was another court of sixty, and over all the great council of two hundred. Calvin introduced a consistory and a rigid discipline, which exceedingly displeased such as saw the tendency of it. A considerable part, therefore, wished to abolish the consistory, or if that could not be, to establish an appeal from that to the civil magistracy.—Beza calls this a dangerous conspiracy, which tended to the destruction of the church, and, as usual, he represents all such as were concerned in it as unconverted men, who were not fond of having the word of God preached with boldness and efficacy. As for the godly, ministers and people, they were all under Calvin zealous for the consistory, and for its independence on the ungodly. Calvin nick-named the merciful syndrick, who tried to save Servetus by an appeal. "This theatrical Caesar," says he, "pretended for three days to be indisposed, and when in the end he came into court, it was, truly, to try to free the wretch from punishment. In order to this, he had the face to move that the cognizance of the cause should be referred to the council of two hundred." Calvin had pretended, at his first coming to Geneva, that he was called there by a special providence. Farel had threatened him in the most solemn manner with the curse of God, if he did not stay to assist him in that part of the Lord's vineyard. His historians say he had a divine call to settle at Geneva. He was furnished, they say, with the whole armour of

God; and he preached the gospel with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven; and yet, with all these advantages, he could do no good without an independent consistory. In thirty-eight the syndicks and the citizens banished him and Farel and another minister, for their obstinate attachment to this engine of despotism. In forty-one, when Calvin's party had influence enough to get them recalled, the first thing they did was to establish the consistory. In succeeding years parties ran high, tumults were frequent, the consistory excommunicated people, the parties aggrieved appealed to the senate, and the senate granted letters of absolution, which the ministers would not admit. Calvin a foreigner, a French refugee, had the courage to teach the natives of Geneva, in the name of Almighty God to resist their magistrates and his guardians, and to subvert the laws of the republic. "No, there should be no appeal from the consistory to the senate. He would imitate S. Chrysostom, he would not repel force by force, but he would suffer himself to be massacred rather than make use of his hand to present the holy mysteries to such as were judged unworthy of them." In fine he obtained a complete triumph over the senate, and established his inquisition. Bayle, acutely says, "Is there any governing of those, who from a pulpit can tell the people they will sooner suffer themselves to be killed than consent that the holy things should be profaned? The example of S. Chrysostom properly alleged is a fine way of threatening the gentlemen of the administration with a sedition." This triumph of the church over the state was obtained this year, and the affair of Servetus was played off by each party against the other. The pretence of heresy was a mere farce. Calvin did but half believe the trinity himself, and he chose for a wife the widow of an Anabaptist at Strasburg.

Omitting a great number of macabres of injustice and cruelty, the last act of this tragedy was performed at Geneva on the 27th of October, 1553. Calvin had drawn up the process against Servetus, and had extracted a catalogue of errors from his books, the syndicks and the council had denounced sentence against him that he should be burnt alive; and on this day, with many brutal circumstances, the sentence was executed to the encouragement of catholic cruelty, to the scandal of the pretended reformation, to the offence of all just men, and to the everlasting disgrace of those ecclesiastical tyrants, who were the chief instruments of such a wild and barbarous deed. Many have pretended to apologize for Calvin; but who is John Calvin, and what are his nostrums, which end in tyranny and murder, that the great voice of nature should be drowned in the din of a vain babbling about him? Servetus was not a subject of the republic of Geneva: he had committed no offence against the laws of the state; he was passing peaceably on the road which lay through the city, he was not a member of any reformed church; he was a man of unimpeached morality; he was then the admiration of numbers of good judges, who afterwards pleaded his cause; for from him proceeded partly, if not wholly, the unitarian baptist churches in most parts of Europe. Calvin's hard heart never relented at the recollection of this bloody action. On the contrary he justified it by publishing after the execution a book entitled "A faithful account of the errors of Michael Servetus, with a short confutation of them; in which it is proved that heretics ought to be restrained with the sword." Sebastian Castellio or Laelius Socinus confuted this book. Beza answered, and justified the doctrine of putting heretics to death. The popular clamor was so great against the judges, that Colladon, one of them, translated Beza's book into French, and printed it to pacify the people. Several endeavored to sanctify the crime by scripture texts, and godly words; and many have attempted after these examples to do the same.—They go so far, some of them, as to attribute the destruction of Servetus to a special providence of God. Is it possible for enthusiasts to say more: and can the nicest critic tell wherein this differs from the spirit and the style of the papal inquisition?"

From the Gospel Anchor.

RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.

Continued from No. 27.

To substantiate the doctrine of endless misery, Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to adduce the following texts. "So are the paths of all that forget God; and the hypocrite's hope shall perish; whose hope shall be cut off, and whose trust shall be a spider's web."—Job viii. 13, 14. "Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the Kingdom of heaven, but he that doeth the will of my father which is in heaven. Many will say to me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in thy name? and in thy name cast out devils? and in thy name done many wonderful works? and then I will profess unto them, I never knew you: depart from me, ye that work iniquity."—Matt. vii. 21, 22, 23. "I must work the works of him that sent me while it is day; the night

cometh when no man can work."—John ix. 4. "And many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, some to everlasting life, and some to shame and everlasting contempt."—Dan. xii. 2.—Mr. Chamberlain did not appear to lay any great stress upon any of these texts except the latter, the force of which, in proving the doctrine which he was advocating, he thought it would require considerable ingenuity to evade.

The Editor in reply observed, that it was true that these texts were little to the purpose. Any other in the Bible, might have been quoted at random, to prove endless misery, with equal propriety.

The passage from Job, first claims attention.—We are told that the hope of the hypocrite shall perish—that his trust is as the spider's web. What does the hypocrite hope for? To deceive mankind.—This hope shall perish. There never was a hypocrite but what was detected. What is his trust?—He trusts to the arts of dissimulation and deception to impose upon his fellows. This trust is as the spider's web. It is seen through, and no one can long be entangled in his snares. But what has this to do with endless misery?—Nothing at all.

The verse from Matthew, supposes that there were many who would profess his name, whom he would not acknowledge as belonging to his kingdom. They who only were disciples in word or profession, and not in deed and sincerity, even though they had been gifted with the spirit of prophecy and the powers to heal, were not considered by him as true disciples, neither would he acknowledge them as such.

The quotation from John, that Christ must do the works of his Father while it was day, was still more foreign from the purpose; and if the memory of the Editor serves him, Mr. C. when the editor was about to remark on this passage, observed that he did not mean to quote it.

The quotation from Daniel, demands somewhat of a more enlarged consideration. The Editor could not look upon this chapter without seeing the force and propriety of all those expressions with which the Jewish people were addressed in the day of our Saviour, when referring to their temporal calamities." Daniel says, "that there shall be a time of trouble such as never was, since there was a nation, even to that same time." Christ says, "there should be such a desolation as was not since the world began, nor ever should be again." Daniel says that many sleeping in the dust should awake, some to everlasting life, and some to everlasting shame and contempt." Christ says, "the hour is coming and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of God, and they that hear shall live."—And again "Marvel not at this, for the hour is coming when all they that are in their graves shall hear his voice and come forth, they that have done good unto the resurrection of life, and they that have done evil to the resurrection of damnation."—Here we see that there was to be a moral resurrection. Those buried in trespasses and sins, would hear the life giving voice of the gospel and enter into life. That the resurrection here spoken of, was not the general resurrection of the body, was manifest from the fact, that the time at which this resurrection was to take place, has long since passed. Daniel tells us that these things were to be accomplished, when the holy people (i. e. the Jews,) should be scattered,—that was at the destruction of their city. And again, the abomination that was to make them desolate, was to take place when their daily sacrifice should be taken away—this was at the destruction of their temple and its services. All this agrees with the declarations of our Saviour. "When ye see the abomination of desolation, spoken of by the prophet Daniel, standing in the holy place, let them which are in Judea, flee into the mountains." &c. "Verily I say unto you, this generation shall not pass away till all these things are fulfilled."

On referring to his notes, the Editor does not find any other texts adduced by Mr. Chamberlain, in supporting the doctrine of endless misery. Several others might have been, and undoubtedly were, mentioned, but they were not insisted upon. On the opening of the discussion of the second day, Mr. C. commenced by taking a cursory view of the prominent doctrines of Christianity, as taught in the schools of modern divinity—such as the doctrine of the Atonement and vicarious suffering.—He contended that the sacrifice of Christ was to satisfy the demands of divine justice against the sinner, and that God actually poured out on his own Son, that vengeance which sinful man had merited, and by this means man was saved from the punishment due to his offences.—He quoted the iii. of Isaiah, as a confirmation of this doctrine. "But he was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities; the chastisement of our peace was upon him, and with his stripes we are healed. All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way, and the Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all."

The Editor objected against this view of the sacrifice of Christ, as manifestly unjust and unholy. It was, first of all, oppos-

ed to fact. Does a man who commits sin, find that he escapes the punishment or consequence of that sin, by the sacrifice of Christ? Certainly not. It was never the intention of God to give the sinner an opportunity of sinning with impunity. Again, it is the height of injustice. It supposes that God punished the innocent for the guilty. The sentiment for which Mr. C. contended, might be thus illustrated. A school-master has 12 pupils under his care—he lays down a certain rule for their conduct, and attaches the penalty of 12 stripes in case of transgression. They transgress, and as a perfectly just being, the penalty must be inflicted. When about to execute the sentence, his only son, who had never offended him, steps up and says, "Father flog me instead of the children." Very well, says the Father, as long as the punishment is inflicted, that will satisfy my justice; it is not of any consequence who suffers, the innocent or the guilty, only that the whip be applied. He therefore proceeds to give this harmless son 12 lashes. But according to the doctrine of the Trinity, the Son and the Father are the same being, and so he lays the lash on his own shoulders. The Editor could not believe such a monstrous hypothesis. His opponent might shield himself, by calling it a mystery—but if it is a mystery, it is not one of godliness, but of inquiry. There is only one passage in the New Testament where the word *Atonement* was mentioned, and there it ought, as in other places, to have been rendered *reconciliation*. The object of Christ's mission, life, sufferings and death, was to reconcile man to God and to his fellow. In this cause he shed his blood. The subject may be thus illustrated. The heroes of our revolution shed their blood in the cause of freedom, and through their devotedness and sufferings, we enjoy all the advantages of civil and religious liberty. It may therefore be said, almost without a metaphor, by their stripes we are healed.

With respect to the quotation from Isaiah, if Mr. C. would consult Matt. viii: 16. 17. he would see that our views were scriptural. "When the even was come, they brought unto him many that were possessed of devils, and he cast out the spirits with his word and healed all that were sick; that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by Esaias the prophet saying, Himself took our infirmities and bare our sicknesses." Now according to Mr. C's hypothesis, we should believe that when Christ bore the sicknesses of those whom he healed, he became sick himself. But the very supposition was in itself absurd.

Mr. C. still contended for a vicarious sacrifice, and related the story of Damon and Pythias, to illustrate his views.—These were two bosom friends, and one had been condemned to death by the merciless decree of a tyrant. When about to suffer, the other steps forward and dies in his place.

The Editor conceived this view excessively erroneous and dreadfully revolting. It made God a merciless, vindictive tyrant, only to be appeased with blood, however unjustly shed. If it was just and necessary that the offender should die, let the sentence be executed; if it was not, he should be pardoned. Surely justice could never be satisfied by hanging the honest man, and permitting the villain to escape.

Mr. C. devoted this morning to long exhortations warning the people not to embrace a doctrine which destroyed those holy mysteries which they had been taught to believe in their infancy. He pronounced Universalism as nothing better than Deism, and said a great deal which, as it only appealed to the prejudices, and not to the reason or judgment, we forbore to notice. The Editor, and he believes the hearers in general, had to regret that there was no keeping him to the point—namely, to prove from scripture, the doctrine of endless misery.

Mr. C. wished the question in debate to be altered, and that the Editor should prove from scripture, the final happiness and holiness of the human family. To this the Editor observed that he considered this as gratuitous on his part, but that he should not object to it. Having adjourned to take refreshment, the Editor opened on the affirmative, in the afternoon. The result will be laid before our readers in the next number, with which we purpose to close these articles.

There was in the course of this morning's remarks, one argument which Mr. C. placed much reliance upon. He argued that if it was not contrary to the goodness of the Deity, to suffer sin and misery now, he might suffer it forever. All the arguments used by Universalists, as derived from the acknowledged attributes of love and mercy in the Deity, by proving too much, proved nothing at all. The same sin and misery which existed now might exist forever.

To this the Editor replied, that this argument was not so much levelled against Universalism, as it was against the existence of the Deity. We believed that every thing was working to accomplish universal good; and we relied on the divine promises for its happy fulfilment. But we might with equal force use the same analogical reasoning against his views. Mr. C. had strongly contended that the righteous were often much worse off than the wicked were, in this state of being.—Now if he relied on apalogy, then the righteous might always be troubled, and the wicked always revel in pleasure. If God's justice permitted the existence of such things now, he might always permit it. Some discussion took place with respect to the personality of the devil; but as this was irrelevant to the subject, and seemed

to be introduced only to take up the time, we shall not trouble our readers with it. Whatever Mr. C. might be pleased to think of the devil, one thing was very evident, that Christ was manifested "that through death he might destroy him that had the power of death, that is, the devil: and deliver them who through fear of death were all their life time subject to bondage."—It would remain for Mr. C. to show that this devil, whatever his nature or character might be, should not be destroyed and the mission of Christ fail of its purpose. [To be Continued.]

THE INTELLIGENCER.

—And Truth diffuse her radiance from the Press.

GARDINER, FRIDAY, JULY 20.

SUBSTANCE OF THINGS HOPED FOR.
A correspondent requests of us an explanation of Heb. xi. 1. "Now faith is the substance of things hoped for."

We know not how an orthodox man can look this text in the face and keep his countenance. It lays the axe at the very root of his faith, which is predicated on things feared and dreaded—not on "things hoped for." By the word *substance*, we are to understand *substantive*, or *assurance*. The true Gospel faith is the assurance of things hoped for. That is, by a correct faith, the believer becomes perfectly satisfied that the truth of God is agreeable to his largest and best hopes, in his own behalf and in behalf of others. This is the obvious sentiment of the text. In the next verse we are told, that by this faith the elders obtained a good report. By the elders we are to understand the early patriarchs and primitive preachers of the word of God. By report we are to understand a testimony or message. With these facts before us the whole subject appears plain and glorious. The faith once delivered to the saints was the substance, or foundation, of what every benevolent mind hopes for; and by this faith the early servants of God obtained a good report—a joyful message,—to communicate to the people.

How different all this from the current reports of modern elders! These come before the people with a faith that no good man can hope is true. On the contrary, every benevolent soul shudders as he hears it presented. It is a faith suited not to the hopes, but to the fears of mankind. The consequence is that such elders bring any thing but a "good report" to their people. For certainly it is a report not at all agreeable to our hopes or best feelings, to be informed that a large proportion of our race will finally be sent to a place of endless and infinite torture.

Let our correspondent and other readers, pursue this parallel to any extent they desire. They will find in it much evidence hostile to the Unitarian faith, and much that is calculated to create and establish their hopes in the universal and unchanging goodness of the common Father of a dependent race of beings.

The same correspondent also asks for an explanation of Luke xii. 5. "Fear him, which after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell." The true meaning of this text is familiar with Universalists, and has been frequently given in our religious books and publications. At this time we have not time or room to enlarge upon the subject, and would respectfully call the attention of some of our correspondents to the request of the querist. We shall be happy to give place to an illustration, *in extenso*, from the pen of some of our valuable correspondents.

PRIDE AND HUMILITY.

Pride, whether we regard it as an infirmity or a vice, is an offence particularly odious in the estimation of all sensible and discreet minds. The scriptures frequently censure and condemn it in positive language, and also implicitly in the importance which they ascribe to the virtue of humility. Humility is indeed one of the brightest and most invaluable jewels in the Christian's crown. Without it, it is difficult for any person to be in deed and in truth a disciple of the meek and lowly Jesus. The apostle Paul had a good view of this subject when he charged his Roman brethren as follows: "I say, through the grace given me, to every man that is among you, NOT TO THINK OF HIMSELF MORE HIGHLY THAN HE OUGHT TO THINK." From this language we may infer that he had discovered amongst his Roman brethren that disposition so severely censured by our Lord, which made one deign of being considered greater than another in the kingdom of heaven—that pride and self-conceit which are not only odious in the sight of God and all sensible men, but which, if indulged, must lead to jealousies, hurtful rivalships, strife, divisions and contentions. There is indeed in weak minds—those naturally of a small calibre—a disposition to overrate their own powers, gifts and attainments—to set upon them a value which is specious and not sound, and which the discriminating public around them will not allow. It has its origin in vanity, and is expressly reprobated by the spirit of the Gospel.

It should be the prayer of every disciple of Jesus—"O Lord teach me my errors—discover unto me my secret faults." He should realize, that though he may not be able to see, or may not allow himself to see, his own imperfections and follies, others are not so blind, and can perceive them with great readiness and facility. It is therefore for his own interest, that he study himself faithfully, and correct his errors and faults, lest he suffer unexpectedly and severely by the judgment of an observing public. Solomon never uttered a greater truth—a truth which all, embraced in the answer will sooner or later realize in some practical sense—than when he said, "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall." And it was one of Paul's most pertinent exhortations—an exhortation which should be applied to Christians in all time—"Let nothing be done through strife or vain glory; but in lowliness of mind, let each esteem other better than himself." Were this advice every where adopted and regarded, we should see nothing like strife or jealousy in society; but its members would be united in the bonds of perfectness and peace.

It would be well for all who are ambitious to be esteemed as better and greater than their brethren and neighbors, if they would but learn that the only sure way to obtain the desired exaltation is through the gate of Humility. "He that exalteth his gate shall be abased." "He that would be the greatest among you," said our Lord, "let him become your servant." "He that abaseth himself shall be exalted."

It was a homely but pertinent remark of Franklin that, he who would pass safely and successfully through

life, should learn, as he learned by "demonstration strong," to stoop sometimes. It is perhaps a fortunate ordination, however, that those who carry their heads too high are in less danger of having them broken, being generally well fortified by thick skulls; nevertheless, there is danger of serious and painful thumps and bruises—to any the least.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The Minutes of the Central Association, which held its annual meeting at Burlington Flatts, N. Y. on the 6th and 7th of June, accompanied with a circular letter written by Br. W. Bullard, have been published in the Utica Evangelical Magazine. From these Minutes, we infer that the cause of truth abounds in that section of the Empire State, and that a good degree of harmony and peace exists amongst Societies and the brotherhood at large. One new laborer was fellowshipped as a Gospel minister,—Br. John Gregory, and ordination was conferred on Br. Joshua Britton, Jr. The doings of the Council, called since the last session, conferring ordination on Br. S. W. Fuller and O. Whitton, were formally approved. A new Society in Lebanon, Madison Co. was received as a member of the Association. No other business of general interest appears to have been transacted. Br. J. Potter officiated as Moderator and Br. J. McConnell as Clerk. Brs. J. Freeman, O. Roberts, S. R. Smith, and D. Skinner, preached on the occasion. By adjournment this body will meet next year at East Hamilton, Madison County.

NEW SOCIETIES.

We are happy to learn that a Universalist Society has just been legally organized in Bangor, Me. This town is an important post, and we have long regarded it as highly desirable, that reasonable and efficient measures be taken there to plant the standard of Truth in that place. Next to Lowell, no place in New-England is increasing so rapidly in business and population as Bangor. Before long it will be one of the largest, if not the largest town for City, as the case may be, in Maine. We hope our brethren in Bangor will proceed carefully and surely, laying with skill and soberness a large foundation for the furtherance of the cause of truth. The following printed copy of the Constitution has been forwarded to us.

CONSTITUTION.

We the undersigned, members of the first Universalist Society in the town of Bangor, County of Penobscot, and State of Maine, agree to the following as the Constitution of said Society.

ART. I. The object of this Society shall be the promotion of RELIGION and MORALITY amongst ourselves and our fellow men.

ART. II. The Annual Meeting of this Society shall be held on the first Tuesday of December annually, for the choice of Officers for said Society, and at such place and hour of the day, as the Assessors, by legal warrant, shall direct.

ART. III. The Officers of this Society shall consist of a Moderator for the time being; a Clerk; a Board of Assessors; a Prudential Committee, whose duties may be prescribed by a vote or votes of the Society, at any annual meeting; a Treasurer and Collector.—And all these Officers, with the exception of the Moderator, shall be elected to serve for the time following their election until the annual meeting.

ART. IV. A meeting of this Society may be called at any time by the Assessors, if ten members shall, in writing, request them so to do; providing said Assessors, or a majority of the same, shall judge the request of the petitioners to be reasonable and proper.

ART. V. Twelve members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but the number of three may adjourn.

ART. VI. Any person, uniting with us in the object of this Society, and sustaining a good moral character, may, at his request, made to the Clerk in writing, be admitted as a member of this Society, by a vote of a majority of the members present, and by subscribing this Constitution; and no member shall be excluded but by a majority of two-thirds present.

ART. VII. No person of immoral habits shall ever be admitted to a membership in this Society; and it shall be a sufficient cause of admonition, and ultimately of exclusion, if any member shall contract such habits.

ART. VIII. Any Article of this Constitution, the 1st and 7th only excepted, may be altered at any annual meeting of this Society, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

And now, commending ourselves, our families and friends, with our brethren of the human race, to God, who is able to build us up in his most holy faith, and to prepare us for the purity and blessedness of his heavenly kingdom, we subscribe our names to this Constitution, and agree to abide by the same, and by the rules and regulations of this Society.

It is stated in the Utica Magazine, that a Society of Universalists has been gathered in Virgil, N. Y. near the "Corners," called The Second Universalist Society of Virgil, Cortland Co. N. Y. Br. Jacob Chase preached to these brethren one fourth part of the time.

RELIGIOUS INQUIRER.

It is announced in the Hartford Inquirer of the 14th that arrangements have been made whereby the editorial department of that paper will hereafter be conducted by Br. CHARLES SPEAR, late of Brewster, Mass. Br. S. proposes to remove to Hartford in the course of a few weeks. Amongst the numerous changes that take place in the changeable family of Editorials, we regard this as a judicious and highly promising one. Br. S.'s writing talents are of a high order—as our readers can testify, he having been a generous correspondent for our columns. Most devoutly do we hope for Br. Spear's restoration to health, and for his success and happiness in his new undertaking. Under his care, we shall regard the Inquirer hereafter as "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh."

CLINTON LIBERAL INSTITUTE.

This is the name of the Liberal Seminary, established in Clinton N. Y. by the Universalists. We are very happy to perceive notices from time to time in the N. Y. papers, which indicate the certainty of its permanent establishment and successful operation.—The school is already in operation—and spacious buildings are being erected for the accommodation of students, &c. By a statement in a recent No. of the Utica Magazine, we learn that the whole number of students at the present time is 53—of which 38 are in the Ladies Department; 26 in the Gentlemen's Semi-

nary and 19 in the Minor School. The N. Y. Courier & Inquirer, and other secular papers in that State speak in the highest and most encouraging terms of the utility and prospects of this Institution.

MOHAWK RIVER ASSOCIATION.

This Association of Universalists met in Boonville, N. Y. on the 14th June.—Br. P. Morse, Moderator, and Br. L. Miller, Clerk. Nine ministers and nine Lay Delegates were present. Sermons were preached by Brs. J. Britton, Jr. O. Roberts, J. Gregory and S. R. Smith. Circular letter by Br. L. C. Brown. Next meeting in Floyd Corner on the 2d Wednesday and following Thursday in June next.

CHRISTIAN PREACHER FOR JULY.

Owing to a disappointment in the reception of a Sermon for publication in the Preacher for the present month, the Editor has been obliged to defer the publication for a few days. Subscribers may expect to receive their copies however in a very few days. The Number is now nearly finished.

INSTALLATION.

Rev. L. R. Paige was publicly installed Pastor of the Cambridge Port Universalist Society on Sunday the 8th inst. The Introductory Prayer was offered by Rev. D. D. Smith; Sermon by Rev. S. Cobb, from 2 Cor. iii: 12.—Installing Prayer by Rev. T. Jones; Delivery of Scriptures and Charge by Rev. H. Ballou, 2d; Right hand of Fellowship, by Rev. B. Whittemore, and Benediction by Rev. L. R. Paige.

DEDICATION.

The New Universalist Meeting House in Medford, Mass. was to have been dedicated on Wednesday of this week. Sermon by Rev. S. Cobb.

"OUR PERIODICALS."

The Utica Evangelical Magazine of July 7, has some very sensible remarks on the subject of our (Universalist) periodicals, written by Br. A. B. Grosch, the junior Editor, who as he has no interest in the Magazine other than that which pertains to his salary for his services, thinks he is qualified to speak impartially upon the subject. His article covers nearly four columns of the Magazine; in which he reviews with much ability and candor the former condition of our Press, arising from too great a multiplicity of small papers, and reminds the brethren of certain "Southern facts," going to show the evil of repeating a similar indifferent course. We have not room for all his remarks, but think it proper to present our readers with a few extracts:

When new papers are started, a great portion of their support is subtracted from the older ones. After languishing a while, they die—and their patrons, discouraged and weakened in confidence, do not generally return to support those papers they at first patronized. Sometimes they may so weaken the patronage of a neighbouring periodical, that both will die together. In these cases, certainly, the cause sustains a great injury—to which may be added the taunts and rejoicings of our opponents, that another Universalist paper has died for want of support—that the cause is going down, &c.

The jealousies which are likely to spring up among the proprietors of papers all seeking patronage and support from the same section of country, do more injury than the circulation obtained by personal or local attachments, can do good. Those who remember the jarring disagreements which took place among several of our periodicals, about four years ago, will not deny this fact.

Thus far with respect to those who commence new papers—but the injury ends not here—it extends to the older publishers, who, perhaps, have just begun to recover from the losses and expenses of their commencement. They, "dattered by the large accessions to their lists, have made improvements from time to time in the size and appearance of their papers, and pledged themselves to make others, which they cannot do without loss, at a less patronage than they now enjoy. Thus, frequently, by starting new papers, there is a loss all around, without a corresponding gain any where. To publishers whose papers have from three to six thousand subscribers, these remarks are not so applicable—but they are very applicable to all who have a patronage under that number. And it behooves all who desire to start new papers, to pause, and ask the question, Shall Universalist Editors go on, like the fish of the deep, devouring each other, and being devoured in turn? Shall we go on with a risk of loss to ourselves, perhaps a certainty of loss to a brother publisher, and no prospect of great general good before us?

We believe we are disinterested in these remarks, except so far as a general brotherly love and the good of the cause influence our feelings. We own no paper, nor part of any—and even our present situation, as Editor and printer of one—we will not retain two years longer—if we do that long—for we do know it to be not pleasant to edit and conduct a paper, and we wonder that any one does think it so. What we have written, therefore, is alone from the firm conviction that Universalists should learn wisdom from the superior policy of our enemies. That if we would promote our welfare, and that of truth, together, we must lessen the causes of weakness and sources of division among ourselves—concentrate, and judiciously apply our means and energies—hoard up carefully, our resources—and, with all economy, prudence and wisdom, use our strength in building up our Zion—spreading the knowledge of the true faith—and in pulling down the strong holds of opposition and spiritual wickedness in high places.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

The Maine Convention of Universalists in session at Buckfield, on the last Wednesday and Thursday of June, 1832; To all the Churches and Societies under its jurisdiction; and to all of like precious faith throughout the Redeemer's heritage; Grace to you and peace from God, our Father and from the Lord Jesus Christ.

DEAR BRETHREN:

By the abundant and unchanging goodness of our heavenly Father, we have been permitted once more to meet in annual Convention, and "bring our thythes unto the store house of the Lord, and to prove him therewith; and we rejoice that his promise has been verified, in pouring us out a blessing, until there was not room to receive it." We were received and entertained by the brethren in Buckfield with all that cordiality and truly Christian affection for which they have been long distinguished; and which, we trust, has made a deep impression upon our hearts—

The business of the Council was transacted in a spirit of candor and friendship, highly satisfactory to all present. The representation was quite as full as on any former occasion, and we received the most pleasing intelligence from various parts of the State of the prosperity of our common cause. One brother was ordained and set apart to the work of the ministry of reconciliation, and Letters of fellowship were granted or continued to several young brethren, as preachers of the "everlasting gospel." We invoke upon them the choicest blessings of the great Head of the church, and bid them welcome to the responsibilities, the labors, and the happiness of that sacred office.

The public services were attended by crowded and attentive audiences, who evinced by their candid and anxious solicitude, that they were deeply interested in the messages of gospel grace which were delivered on the occasion.—And we confidently hope that the instructions received from the pulpit, will be productive of lasting good to the hearers.—The singing was excellent, and seldom surpassed; and our hearts joyfully responded to those songs of Zion, which animated the devotions of the sanctuary.—But Brethren, by referring to the Minutes of the Council, published in a former paper, you will discover, we had our trials. Charges have been propagated, injurious to the reputation of two of our ministering brethren, with whom we have formerly taken sweet counsel and gone into the house of God in company. No proof of guilt was adduced in relation to either; but circumstances required that we should grant the request of one to withdraw from our fellowship, and to appoint a committee to inquire into the case of the other. We feel confident, however, that when the subject is fairly investigated, our brother will stand acquitted of the criminality which *egregious* has fastened upon him. Perfection, no reasonable person can expect to find in this imperfect state; but we are all admonished that we should take heed to our ways; that we should watch and pray lest we enter into temptation, and that we should walk worthy of the vocation wherewith we are called.

Brethren, Suffer us to exhort you to persevere in the cause of truth, of human happiness, and of God. Let it be your greatest concern to advance the doctrine of God our Saviour, by well ordered lives and godly conversation. Let your conduct be governed by that charity which is the bond of perfectness; and the very God of peace will bless you now and evermore. Amen.

Per order,
ALVAN DINSMORE, Clerk.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THE CONVERTED BAPTIST.

It will be recollected that a few weeks ago we noticed, for the purpose of ascertaining the facts, the information which leaked out through the columns of the Zion's Advocate, relative to the conversion of a worthy gentleman of a Baptist church to the faith of the Gospel. The following letter from respectable friends in Bangor discloses the facts in the case. We are furnished with all the names; but for obvious reasons do not deem it necessary to publish them.

Bangor, July 9, 1832.

Br. W. A. DREW:
Dear Sir,—I perceive that in your last paper you notice a communication in the Zion's Advocate, and wish to be informed of the place and circumstances therein alluded to. Others, undoubtedly, will write you on the subject; but as I have some personal knowledge of the affair, and other correct data to circumstances, which I relate may be strictly relied upon. But I hasten to the facts.—The Church referred to, is the Baptist Church of Bangor, Thomas B. Ripley, Pastor.

The hero of the affair is Mr. T. B. a man of respectability, possessing a strong mind, retentive memory, and clear reasoning faculties; a man who has read much, and what we should call a man of talents. In early life he became a convert, and joined a Baptist Church. He was one of the first who started the Baptist Society in this town, who nursed it during its infancy, and finally saw it flourish, and it made his heart glad. He, some two or three years since, was chosen Elder of the Church, and in the summer of 1830 or '31 was chosen Sabbath School teacher of the highest or Bible class. In this capacity he always had the privilege of explaining the views of the lesson on Saturday evening previous to the recitation. The lessons were selected by the Pastor, and printed for the year. "And how wonderful!" he said to me not long since, "are the ways of providence there! I was placed at the head of a school the Bible placed in my hands as the source from which I was to instruct, and feeling that I had the Bible, in the study of it I forgot to err, and was determined to know or teach nothing except the Bible. I considered our articles of faith as a dead letter, when the fountain was open from which we profess to draw them; and then that the lessons should be so selected!"

It seems that at a meeting of the teachers on Saturday evening, while the parable of the Rich man and Lazarus was under consideration, it was thought by a church member, Mr. —, that Mr. B. was rather too liberal; but he passed until the Ten Virgins came up. Mr. B. went through a critical examination of this parable, according as it is generally received. At this, Mr. — charged him with being a Universalist! On the next morning (Sabbath) Mr. B. goes to his class, and Mr. — formerly a teacher, now becomes a scholar in Mr. B's class, (a good place for him, if from right motives) to entangle him, as he thought in his explanations. Mr. B. proceeded as usual, gave his views of the parable. Mr. — then demanded an illustration or application of the case. Mr. B. says—"You know Mr. — the case is not usual; but since you desire it, the class will please turn to the 11th chap. of Romans. They did."

Mr. B. commenced reading without making any comments. Mr. — says, "why Br. you are a Universalist." Mr. B. continued reading. Mr. — says, "this is Universalism when Mr. B. raises his spectacles, and fixes his eyes full upon Mr. —, says—"Br. — I have not said a word myself, yet it is St. Paul that you charge with being a Universalist!" But Mr. — had sounded the alarm, and the dogs in the kennel were let loose. The church meeting was held the Monday evening following, when a committee was chosen to summon Mr. B. before them, that they might pass judgment upon him, and have him condemned to the church, and have him condemned without trial by jury. But Br. B. wisely declined meeting a packed committee, and wrote them somewhat such a note as the fol-

THE CHRONICLE.

"And catch the manners living as they rise."

GARDINER, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1832.

PRESIDENT'S VETO.—The President of the U. S. has returned to the Senate the bill re-chartering the United States Bank, with his objections to the same. The Message is ably written. The objections are that the bill, in some of its provisions, is unconstitutional; and in others, inexpedient.

THE SEASON.—Never since 1816 have we experienced so unpropitious a season as the present. All our storms—which have generally been intolerably long ones from the North-east, have been cold, and have cleared off still colder. The prospect for corn is absolutely discouraging. Wheat, potatoes, &c. may do well. The grass-crops will be abundant. The harvest of this crop has but just now commenced in earnest—three weeks later than usual. The cultivated crops are still more backward.

We have been prepared to expect that after so severe a winter and such a singular spring and summer, we should be visited with an unusual degree of sickness. It will be a wonder if the general health continues good, under such changes. They are enough to breed the Cholera.

TIGONIC. The Steamer Ticonic has recommenced her trips to Waterville. She runs now daily from Bath to Waterville. On the whole she is a beautiful and convenient concern.

FARE REDUCED. The fare per Steam Boats from Portland to Boston has been reduced to two dollars a passage and all found. It now costs but four dollars to journey from this place to Boston, having the best accommodations and the most sumptuous fare all the way.

THE CHOLERA. The papers have made a great parade about the Cholera, and frightened the timid all over the country half out of their senses. Let the same measures be taken to report the progress and fatality of the Dysentery as it sometimes prevails, and we doubt not the accounts and bills of mortality might easily be made to appear as formidable.

It does not appear to us that the Cholera is likely to do a very sweeping work in the U. S. after all. Particularly do we think New England may calculate on a good degree of safety. In New York city the disease is abating, and it makes very slow progress indeed in Albany. It hardly exists anywhere else. Taken in season, and medical men agree that the Cholera may be speedily cured in nine cases out of ten. Like most other diseases, if neglected too long it will prove fatal.

Since the above was written, and by the latest intelligence, the Cholera seems to be on the increase in New York.

CONGRESS. By a Resolution passed by both Houses of Congress, it is presumed that body adjourned on Monday last. Previous to that time a Committee of Conference had been appointed on the Tariff Bill—the House having refused to accept the amendment of the Senate. Subsequently the Senate receded, and the Bill passed and has become a law.

REFORM BILL PASSED. By late accounts from England, authentic information of the passage of the Reform Bill in the House of Lords has been received. It passed the upper house by a vote of 106 to 22 with some amendments, which the House of Commons agreed to. The King has given his assent to the Bill, and it has become a law. Thus liberal principles, though strenuously opposed, finally triumph. The joy all over England is unbounded.

The Cholera has appeared in Newark, N. J. but does not spread. The same may be said of Philadelphia.

CONGRESS. At half past 7 on Saturday evening, the Senate ordered the Tariff Bill to a third reading, by a majority of sixteen. Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Benton, Buckner, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Dallas, Dickerson, Dudley, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Johnston, Knight, Mangum, Naudain, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Rugles, Seymour, Sissile, Smith, Sprague, Tipton, Tomlinson, Webster, Wilkins—31. Nays—Messrs. Bibb, Brown, Ellis, Forsyth, Hayne, Kane, King, Mangum, Miller, Moore, Poindexter, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White—15.

The amendments adopted by the Senate will not, probably, prevent the final passage of the bill. The duty on sugar is fixed at three cents, as it is under the existing laws, instead of two cents and a half, as proposed by the bill from the House. The duty on cotton bagging is raised from three and a half to four cents the square yard. The articles of iron manufacture are taxed higher, or rather the duties are so arranged as to prevent the possibility of frauds in the assessment of the duties upon them. The bill abolishes all duties on tea and coffee, and reduces the existing duties on wines one half. The attempt to reinstate the minimums on woolens failed, but the ad valorem duty was increased from 50 to 57 per cent. It was expected that the bill would pass both Houses on Tuesday. The resolution for adjournment was again postponed by the Senate on Monday. Mr. Calhoun took leave of the Senate on Saturday evening. The Senate would of course elect a President pro tem. on Monday.

The House of Representatives despatched numerous private bills.

THE WESTERN FRONTIER. The Galena of June 20, contains some interesting particulars respecting the Indian War. Gen. Dodge had achieved a victory over a small band of the Sacs—a party which had just killed six men belonging to Fort Hamilton. The Indians were all killed and scalped. A party of Sioux and other friendly Indians, amounting to 175, and 30 or 40 Winnebagoes had arrived at the Fort, all anxious to obtain Sac scalps.

Another battle had been fought by a party under Capt. J. W. Stephenson, in which three of our citizens were killed, and the Indians defeated.

A letter from Belleville, Illinois, June 26, speaks of two other engagements; 20 of our men killed. A general engagement was expected. About 70 Americans, in all, had been killed since the commencement of the war.

WAR IN THE EAST.

Extracts from the reports made by L. Shubrick, commanding the expedition against the Malay pirates, to Com. Downes, commanding the Potomac frigate, lying in (Bantam Bay) Straits of Sunda, March 11, 1832, after the attack upon Quallah Botton.

After stating the order observed in landing upon the beach 1-2 miles to the north of the town, and arranging their several divisions under their respective officers, he goes on to detail that—"as soon as the day dawned, we proceeded along the beach toward the town, undiscovered by the enemy, until within a short distance of the northernmost fort, when I immediately despatched Lieut. Hoffman and his division to surround it, and in the event of the enemy's firing upon him, to take it by storm. As soon as I approached the gateway, he was fired upon—when after a close action, the American flag was hoisted, the enemy carrying off their wounded, and leaving behind their dead, twelve in number, and their women. Lieut. Hoffman had to surmount difficulties in the capture of this fort. He tore up the palisades which surrounded it, and forced a bridge over the jungle, upon which he entered, and drove the enemy from their almost impregnable position; during the whole of which time an incessant firing was kept up upon them.

After leaving Lieut. H. I proceeded with the remaining divisions, and at the northern end of the town Lieuts. Pinkham and Edson with their respective divisions, filed off to the left to the attack of the two forts assigned them in the rear of the town. With the 3d division under Lieut. Ingersoll, and the six pounder under Sailing Master Trotten, I posted on to attack the principal and strongest fort, situated at the southern end of the town. At the distance of fifty yards from the fort I directed the six pounder to be loaded with round grape shot, and discharged, which threw them into confusion. The coolness and precision with which Sailing Master Trotten worked the six pounder, did great execution. Lieut. Ingersoll at this time rushed on to the attack; at this juncture Lieut. Pinkham with the 1st division rejoined me. Sailing Master Barry, the guide, from material alterations in and about the fort having been unable to point out the fort assigned to Lieut. Pinkham; the pioneers with their crow's and axes having forced the gate, portions of the 1st and 3d divisions under the direction of their respective officers, pushed into the area and took possession with little resistance—few Malays appearing—two of which were shot dead upon the spot.

A charge was then made at the inner gate, which communicated with a narrow passage leading to the strong hold of the pirates, which was a platform considerably elevated; upon which was mounted several cannon, protected by a thick wall, which being forced, it was discovered, to the disappointment of the officers and men there engaged, that the bridge leading to the platform had been drawn up, and in an intellectual attempt to climb the parapet, I regret to say, that Wm. P. Smith, seaman, was killed, and Henry Dutcher, (O. S.) Levi McCabe, quarter gunner of the 3d division, and Mid. John W. Taylor, with Peter Walsh, (O. S.) of the 1st division were wounded. I then directed the buildings to be fired, in the hope that it would communicate with the main body of the fort, in order to drive them from their position, but it did not take effect; and they continued their firing even during the explosion of two magazines which took place near them; and so tenaciously did they hold on their position, that it was not until Lieut. Hoffman, with a portion of the 2d division, and Lieut. Edson, with the mariners, came up, after leaving detachments in the forts against which they had been sent, and formed between the water and the fort, keeping up a brisk fire, did they abandon it.

For some time previous to the surrender of this fort a firing from a thick had been kept up upon Lieut. Terret, and a detachment of mariners left in a fort in the rear of the town, by which means another was accidentally discovered, which being made known to the commanding officer, as soon as convenient he despatched Lieuts. S. Pinkham and Edson to capture it, which was done after a short resistance, the pirates flying to the jungle. In the affair two of our mariners were shot down, one killed and the other still lingers mortally wounded.

One of the principal Rajahs (Poona Mahomet) concerned in the capture and massacre of the ship Friendship's crew, was killed in the fort first attacked, and among the several articles found belonging to her was the medicine chest.

The reduction of the town and forts took up nearly three hours; it was owing, however, to the detached warfare kept upon us from their houses and jungles, where it was almost impossible to get at them. The cannon, belonging to the several forts, were spiked and thrown over the parapets. A number of muskets and blunderbusses were also taken and destroyed. One seaman and one marine were killed, two mariners wounded, one mortally; nine seamen and ordinary seamen wounded, three of them severely, the first slightly. You cannot, of course, be unacquainted with the Malay character. Murder and piracy still distinguish them; and nothing but the severest chastisement can stop them from a constant depredation upon every defenceless merchantman that comes within their grasp. They are generally independent tribes; acknowledging no head but those Rajahs, who from motives of interest and gain, keep numbers in pay, and support them in their wanton conduct.

The Quallah-Battooras are particularly bad, and the Malays along the coast deem it a reproach if you tell them they were born there. Gambling to excess is carried on among the latter, as I assure you I have been informed by a Soo Soo priest, who of course must have some compunctious feelings.

National Gazette.

WOOL. Stock at market reduced, sales more readily effected, there being none of this year's yet at market. We still omit quotations, and remark that quite an active business has been done. 40 and 50,000 lbs have shifted hands at 50c for German, and 30, 42 and 60c per lb. for American Fleece, 6mo credit.—*Bost. Pat.*

At Kingston, U. C. whole number of cases to July 3, 139, recovered 80. On the 3d, no new cases, and 2 deaths. All quarantine restrictions were to be abandoned.

A tortoise shell comb, the top of which is 15 by 7 1-2 inches, has been made by Wm. B. Swift & Co. in Hanover-street, for a lady in Buenos Ayres.

FIRES ON THE FOURTH. A Boston paper says—"It is a singular fact, that in the first ten hours of the fourth of July the amount of property destroyed by fire was greater than in the whole preceding six months."—Early on the 4th the remains of an old house took fire in Cambridgeport. About the same time two stores in Boston were entirely consumed and the goods lost. On the same morning also, a cooper's shop took fire.—Barrels of fish, molasses, staves, lumber &c. were destroyed. A brig from New Orleans, nearly ruined, also 3 others vessels more or less injured. Four houses and a store in one street in New York were either destroyed or injured, and at this fire one man was crushed to death. In Poughkeepsie an elegant church much damaged. The boys gained access to the heliery and discharged their crackers upon the roof. Loss from the latter accident estimated at \$1000 or \$1500.

An elegant Masonic Hall, in Hudson N. Y. was destroyed by fire occasioned by Crackers.

The printing office of the Stamford Centinel, Conn. together with a valuable stock of printing materials, and the bookstore connected therewith were destroyed by fire, occasioned by the firing of crackers. Loss estimated at \$2,000.

A man in Philadelphia, who has a large family, was shockingly mutilated by the discharge of a field piece.

MAINE BOUNDARY. The National Intelligencer of Wednesday last says: In the Senate, yesterday, the injunction of secrecy was removed from the proceedings which have been had in relation to the Maine Boundary question. The Message of the President, transmitting to the Senate the award of the King of the Netherlands, as arbitrator between the United States and Great Britain on that question, was, it appears, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, who made a report, strongly recommending its acceptance, and concluding with a resolution to that effect. On motion, that Resolution was amended, by inserting the words "two thirds of the Senate concurring," or words to that effect. The resolution, as thus amended, was rejected.—So the award has not been accepted with the advice and consent of the Senate. A Resolution was subsequently passed, by a majority of the Senate, approving the institution of further negotiations on the subject.

IMPORTANT CASE. A bill has been filed in Chancery by the stockholders of the National Insurance Company in the City of New York, to recover from the President and Directors a large amount that was purloined from the funds of that Company by Oliver G. Kane, their late Secretary. The allegation is that the Directors were guilty of gross negligence and inattention to their duties.—The capital stock of the Company was \$300,000. The amount of deficiencies \$178,426.—Mr. Kane entered upon the duties of his office in October 1824, and shot himself in the latter part of December, 1825, and continued it during a period of three years without detection, or even suspicion.

The decision of this case will be important to the whole community, involving as it does the serious question whether the Directors of monied institutions shall be suffered to escape with impunity, when they have allowed by their remissness the stockholders of a company to be defrauded of two thirds of their invested capital. It seems incredible that the Secretary of any Company could carry on a system of embezzlement for three years successively without a discovery. We shall look with some anxiety to see how the facts strike the conscience of the Chancellor. *Boston Atlas.*

FROM ENGLAND. An arrival at New York has brought London papers to June 3d, by which it appears that the third reading of the Reform bill was fixed for the fourth. It is therefore probable that the account via Montreal, that the bill had passed was correct. Great preparations were making in London to celebrate this expected triumph of the people. The ministerial papers murmur much at the treatment Ed. Grey had received from the king, and it is intimated that he will withdraw from the cabinet as soon as the royal signature shall have been placed on the Bill.

The National Gazette has the following extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Paris, dated May 22.

"I do not think the Cholera, even should it get to America, which is doubtful, can prove as bad as it did here. You have not the subjects. Narrow, damp streets, houses that are dripping half the time in wet weather, cold floors, excessive dirt, and a drunkenness of which you have no conception in America, are the causes why the disease has been so bad here. There are perhaps one hundred thousand souls in Paris that are intoxicated, more or less, once or twice a week; and in this class the mortality has been fearful. At one time, too much food, or too much drink, would almost to a certainty, give a man the cholera in a few hours. No American has died, that I can hear of, though most of them retreated. Some of our young doctors behaved admirably, and their names ought to be known. Dr. Smith of North Carolina, Pennock and Gerard of Philadelphia, Jackson of Boston, and Cook of Virginia, were among the number. These gentlemen all stood their ground, and are men to be counted upon.—There are doubtless others of whom I have not heard."

OREGON SETTLEMENT. A correspondent of the Boston Courier lately wrote to the Secretary of War, to request his opinion touching the legality and practicability of the proposed settlement in Oregon. The following is the answer, which those interested will, probably, consider a final decision.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

June 30, 1832.
Sir—Your letter of the 6th inst. reached me on the eve of my departure for New Haven, and since my return, the pressure of other engagements has prevented my attending to it.

The Executive can give no aid to individuals in their efforts to establish a colony upon the Oregon River.

Our laws make no provision for the occupation of the country, nor for any negotiation with the Indians for that purpose. Congress alone can authorize the measure proposed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

LEWIS CASS.

CONGRESS. In the House, Mr. Evans, of Maine, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this House at the commencement of the next session, a statement of the number of fortifications and other military defences in the State of Maine, and also that he accompany it with a report of his opinion of the expediency of increasing the military defences of that State, as well upon the seaboard as upon the line of boundary between the United States and the British North American Possessions; and that he also communicate such information as he may be enabled to procure relative to the number and kind of military fortifications erected and maintained in said British Possessions, and the number of troops therein.

On the evening of the 4th, the owner of a small grocery in Westfield, with another individual, while drawing liquor from a cask, accidentally brought the flame of the lamp in contact with the spirits, by which they were inflamed, the cask exploded, and the men were enveloped in the flames of the burning liquid, which were extinguished by their being rolled in the sand, after they were sadly burned.

The Horticultural Society of Paris have this year opened exhibitions, under the patronage of the King, in the great orangery of the Louvre. In addition to the display of remarkable trees, fruits and flowers, there is an exhibition of all tools which may be usefully employed in their cultivation. Vast crowds are attracted thither, and the scene is represented as delightful.

At Boston the quarantine has been removed from vessels arriving from the ports of Russia and the Baltic Seas.

The New-England Farmer has already completed a tenth volume. It has proved profitable to the editor, as well as useful to the public.

Charity begins at home, says a rusty old Proverb. Our country is swarming with pretended poor and distressed shipwrecked beings with documents as long as your arm, and faces longer, telling doleful tales of shipwrecks and dangers by flood and field, and begging a little charity and a little money to help their fathers and mothers, their wives and little ones over to America. That there are poor wretches enough who actually need help there is no doubt, but nine-tenths of these document folks, are impostors and deserve "more kicks than coppers."—*Standard.*

APPOINTMENTS.

The Editor expects to preach next Sunday at Winthrop Village. He will deliver a Lecture in the School House near N. Howard's, Esq. at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

The Editor has appointments to preach in Bowdoinham a week from next Sunday (July 29th) and in Lavermore West Meeting House, on the first Sunday in August.

Br. D. Folos will preach at Athens Village on Sunday next.

Br. J. K. Fulmer will preach in Unity on Sunday next.

MARRIED.

In Scarborough, Mr. Stephen W. Wentworth, of Kirkland, to Miss Sarah M. Haley of S.

In Littlefield, at the Friends Meeting-house, Mr. Lot Goddard to Miss Lydia Fisher.

In Thomaston, Mr. Lewis T. Fales to Miss Antoinette C. Washburn.

In New-Castle, Mr. Joseph Decker to Miss Jane Cargill.

In Eastport, Mr. George W. Varney to Miss Sarah Smith.

In Cumberland, Mr. Barzillia Gardnor, of Vassalborough, to Miss Hannah H. Harris, of C.

In Boston, Mr. John C. Pattee, of Bangor, Me. to Miss Nancy Chapman.

DIED.

In Livermore, Miss Adeline, aged 21, and Elvira, aged 14 years, daughters of Mr. John Sanderson, of Portland.

In Edgcomb, Thomas Cunningham, Esq. aged 67.

In Topsham, 7th inst. Capt. John Wentworth.

In Bloomfield, Mary Caroline C. daughter of Gen. Joseph Locke, aged 11.

In Castine, Dr. Oliver Mann, aged 77, a soldier of the revolution.

In Saco, Mrs. Mary Libby, aged 29.

In Portland, E. B. Pike, aged 23.

On board sch'r Lady Sarah, at Majunga, 19th April, Jacob Reed, of New Sharon, Me.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF GARDINER.

Friday, July 13.—Sailed, new brig Robert Adams, Byron, Natick.

Saturday, July 14.—Sailed, sch'r's Heaperies, Haskell, Portsmouth; Martha, Edwards, Nantucket; Thomas, Crowell, Fall-River; Lucy, Baker, Sandwich; Elizabeth, Wait, Boston; Nature, Vincent, Boston; sloops Deborah, Perry, Sandwich; Hero, Darrow, Edgartown.

Monday, July 16.—Arrived, sch'r's Polly, Tripp, Yarmouth; Industry, Crocker, Bath; Milo, Brookings, B. ston; Bonny-Boat, Moore, Boston; Nancy, Merrill, New-London; Nancy-Harvey, Phoenix, Boston; Commerce, Knox, Salem; William-Barker, Blanchard, Boston; Mary, Mason, do; shops Charles, Atkins, Sandwich; Experiment, Weeks, Boston.

Tuesday, July 17.—Arrived, brig Shamrock, Crawford, New-York.

STEAM BOAT TICONIC.

DURING the low state of the water, the Steam Boat TICONIC, Capt. Bryant, will run between Augusta and Bath every day, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Augusta precisely at 7 o'clock, A. M. and Gardiner at 8.

Returning: Leave Bath at half past 2, P. M. and will touch both ways, at Hallowell and Richmond villages.

Fare from Augusta, Hallowell or Gardiner to Bath, 75 cents.

From Richmond to either place, 37 1-2 cts.

Twenty-five cents extra will be charged when a Passenger is taken on board, or landed, except at the regular landing places.

Should any alteration of the above be made, notice will be given at Brown's Tavern in Augusta, Estlin's in Hallowell, Shaw's in Gardiner, and Elliot's in Bath.

N. B. The TICONIC will take parties of pleasure to Bath, Wiscasset, Boothbay, Brunswick, or the mouth of the River, at any time, upon short notice.

Gardiner, July 12, 1832.

Franklin Bank.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the FRANKLIN BANK will be held at the office of Evans & Deane in Gardiner, on Saturday the fourth day of August next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. to accept a code of by-laws and to act on all other business that may come before them.

Per Order of the Directors,

C. C. WILCOX, Cashier.

Gardiner, July 16, 1832.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have released to my son EPHRAIM MAHONY Jr. a minor 19 years of age, all claims to his services or earnings during the remainder of his minority and that I will not claim any part of his wages, or interfere in any of his dealings, but leave him free to act for himself from this date.

EPHRAIM MAHONY.

Gardiner, July 9, 1832.

lowing—I write from memory, as I have not the copy by me:—"Brethren, having received your note requesting me to appear before you as a committee of the church, I must decline accepting it; believing as I do that such inquisitions in secret conclave assembled, are subversive of all free inquiry; and whereas I have been accused by a number of the church, I shall be happy to defend myself before the whole church at any regular or special meeting of the same." This is the amount of it, although he dressed it in much keener language.

Accordingly a special meeting of the church was called, when the question was put to Mr. B.—"Are you a Universalist?" This question he evaded, believing himself the accused, not the accuser; and the accuser had no proof but the 1st chap. of Romans!! At this juncture, Mr. A. R. H. rose, and read a written motion which he prefaced by a very handsome and feeling address; which motion ran thus, "Whereas, Br. B. has been accused by a member of this church, of holding doctrines in opposition to one of the articles of this church, and whereas the moral character of Br. B. has not been impeached; nor any private difficulty existing between him and any member of the church whereby hasty steps are necessary; I would therefore move, that Br. B. be allowed the term of four weeks from this evening to prepare his defence from the scriptures and also from the scriptural reasonings of the most approved orthodox commentators,—that the whole church may hear and judge for themselves, for one or more evenings." M. J. S. immediately rose and seconded the motion. At the same moment, one of the Deacons rose in great zeal and says vociferously—"I move that that motion be quashed!" But alas! the motion was regularly before the church and seconded.

Now the trouble was, to get round it or under it, and a long debate ensued. The cry of fire close by, (and some talked much of the fiery pit) dissolved the meeting. Another meeting was called, and pretty fully attended; the motion was voted down, upon which Mr. B. arose, and in his happy and elegant manner informed the church that since he had been accused, he had withdrawn himself from the school, thereby healing the breach he had made, if any, and that since they, in church meeting had voted the investigation of the Bible and the usual helps from the church, and yet would not allow him so to do, he could no longer walk with them. He was followed by Mr. S. and four others.

Here then was trouble. A special prayer meeting of the Church was called, to pray them back, except Mr. B. and they were notified accordingly. They did not attend.—They were repeatedly called upon by Committees, but they one and all invariably asked, "has the motion been called up—the vote reconsidered?" "Oh! no!"—then we cannot walk with you—was their reply, and forthwith came out five ex-communication letters. They retain one in the church, a young man of a fine mind and studious habits, who is as firm a Universalist as any body (on his mother's account.) He troubles the Pastor with hard questions by way of letters. Mr. B., S., and H., are men having families; Mr. H., W., and M., are young men. I wish I had time to give a description of these men, but at present I can only say they believe with us—go with us—are of us,—also Mr. —, of the Methodist church. These men have brought more sterling talent and mind from the Church than they have left in it. They have composed a Bible class the last winter in Mr. B.'s office, and I have attended several times, and oh! how happy have I been when at the commencement of a prayer from one of these young men has ascended to God, asking for wisdom to search the Scriptures, and at the close, thanking and giving God praise that he had opened their mind to receive his truth. The writer Juvenis in the Advocate is probably a student at Waterville—he has probably been chastised and will not write any more. Mr. —, will probably take up the Pastor.

[For the Christian Intelligencer.]

THOUGHTS.

"The goodness of God leadeth to repentance." How much is contained in these few words and yet how often have they been utterly disregarded by those who have professed themselves subjects of evangelical repentance. Men are still called upon to repent and repentance is a most important doctrine of the Scriptures. But in what way are they mostly addressed by the professed Ambassadors of Jehovah—and from what considerations are they called on to repent? From the fear of the vengeance and eternal displeasure of the Almighty! We do not deny that fear may operate as an inducement to a repentance—but we question whether it be genuine or scriptural—we believe it can lay claims to neither.—It is produced solely through fear of punishment—the worship which it induces is but a menial service, and cannot be acceptable to him who "seeketh such to worship him as worship in spirit and in truth."

The goodness of God is the only true and proper incentive to repentance—and O what an incentive! "The goodness of God leadeth to repentance." It is not only abundantly made known in the written word, but is manifested in all around and within us. It is engraven on every sunbeam—and shines out from every star; it is murmured in every wind—and heard in the universal chorus of nature.

"With her ten thousand, thousand tongues."

It steals in silence on the heart in many a vicissitude of life, and its language is worth more to be listened to—it contains more solid, permanent, eternal truth than all the threatnings of merciless woe ever sounded in the ears of mankind.

Let me have this truth dwelling in me in its purity—let but the firm conviction of my Father's love possess this heart, and I ask no more! I have then a fountain to which I can go, and freely drink of the waters of salvation when all other sources fail, and an inducement to thorough, practical repentance, when my soul has become contaminated with sin, and I am stumbling upon the dark mountains of unbelief. The rich goodness of my heavenly Father will then inspire my soul with hope and courage, and like the wandering prodigal I can return to Him where there is forgiveness and life and to his house where there is bread enough and to spare.

CYRUS.

Jeremiah Bentham died lately in the 85th year of his age. Bentham must of course now pause boot-making, and law-reforming, and word-coining.

POETRY.

From the Universalist.

What soft and charming sounds are these,
That fall so gently on the ear—
That, wafted on the kindly breeze,
Yield such delight to those who hear?

Come these from him whose power we dread?
From friends whose groans and frightful cries
Disturb the slumber of the dead
And bid them to the judgment rise?

The heavenly visitant draws nigh,
The mist and darkness flee away—
Laden with blessing from on high,
It wins attention to her lay.

"No clouds nor terrors hang around
The throne where Justice holds her seat;
There love and righteousness abound,
For God is good as he is great."

O, 'tis the voice of mercy kind,
Borne on the gentle winds of heaven:
It whispers to the afflicted mind
Of pardon sealed, and sins forgiven.

Clad in the robes of radiant light,
The beauteous stranger now appears,
The message yields each soul delight,
And dries the cheek bedewed with tears.

No angry dispute wounds
The soul which Jesus deigned to cure;
In all her accents love abounds,
That love which ever shall endure.

It tells of Nature's God, the Lord—
Who sees us in our helpless thrall;
Who formed creation by his word,
And sends his grace to ransom all.

Hail! welcome, thou universal friend!
Kind harbinger of gladness new!
Be thou our champion, to defend
Till none thy counsel shall refuse.

Welcome—those messengers of truth
Thy tidings soothe my anguished heart;
Thy voice divine shall guide our youth,
And cheer us when we must depart.

MISCELLANY.

VOLCANO OF ST. VINCENT.

From the personal Narrative of a Naval Officer.

The volcano of St. Vincent, called the Soufriere, has slept so long, that only vague and traditionary accounts of any eruption existed, the last having occurred in 1719. The whole island, as seen from the sea, appears one huge mass of lofty rugged mountains, rising on most sides, abruptly from the sea; of these the Soufrier is the most majestic of all those bearing volcanic vestiges. Its altitude is 3000 feet above the level of the ocean. The crater, which, previous to the eruption, was about two thirds up the side of the mountain, exceeded half a mile in diameter, and was about 500 feet deep. In the centre of this rose a conical hill 200 feet in diameter, and 300 in height, the lower half fringed with brushwood, and the upper strewed with virgin sulphur. From the fissures of this exuded a thin white smoke, occasionally tinged with a light bluish flame. At the base of this cone were two small lakes, differing essentially in quality and temperature from each other. Evergreens, flowers, aromatic shrubs, and a variety of indigenous plants, clothed the steep sides of this gulf, while the exterior of the mountain was covered from its base to its summit by a thick forest. Such was the scene previous to the fatal 27th of April, 1812. On that day, about noon, the first unequivocal symptoms of this subsequent convulsion were evinced by a loud explosion from the volcanic mountain, followed by an immense column of thick sulphurous smoke, which suddenly burst near the vicinity of the crater, and in the course of a minute, discharged vast quantities of volcanic matter, which covered the whole surface. This, and the noise by which it was accompanied, apparently proceeding from the bowels of the mountains, threw the inhabitants into the utmost consternation.

The eruption continuing with increased violence, presented on Thursday night and Friday morning, one of the most awful spectacles human imagination can form an idea of. The mountain burst forth in a tremendous blaze, throwing up huge jets of fire and burning stones, accompanied with a terrific thundering noise, at the same time sending down its sides torrents of lava; and showers of volcanic matter continuing to fall for several hours all over the island. At times, also, pieces of rock of enormous size were shot forth from the aperture of the mountain.

The brilliancy of the flames which majestically rose from the mouth of the crater, had a most sublime and awful effect. The burning stones which darted in the air resembled the stars of a rocket. The vivid flashes of lightning which shot forth with a noise far exceeding the heaviest artillery, accompanied with violent shocks of earthquakes, resembled in color and brightness that which is usually seen in a tempest; and the curling sheets of smoke so obscured the sky, that the island was until Friday morning at ten o'clock, nearly involved in nocturnal darkness. These appearances were sufficiently dreadful, but our fears added new horrors to the scene. The terrified people precipitately retreated from their homes to places of shelter. I have not been able to ascertain exactly the extent of damage sustained, or lives lost, but the principal rivers of the island were all dried up. The negro provision grounds and pasture lands were destroyed for miles around, and so covered over with ashes and vitrified pieces of stones that there was not apparently a spot of ground left for the cattle to feed upon. The range of the mountain on the windward side was split open, and from it issued torrents of burning lava which consumed in its course every tree and shrub that impeded its way. And the surface in that quarter was covered several inches deep with a volcanic matter resembling dross from a forge.

On Thursday evening, the 30th of April, we weighed with a moderate breeze and fair weather from Castille bay, on our way to Fort Royal, Martinico, to join the

flag ship which had preceded us thither the day before. Between two and three A. M. the following morning, I was roused by the person having charge of the deck, at the same time announcing to me the singular information, that it was "raining sand," and that the watch on deck, already half blinded by it were obliged to bandage their eyes. At this moment we were about twelve leagues east by south from the southern extremity of Martinico, or a little more than half way between that island and Barbadoes. Astonished at a phenomenon so unusual, I hurried upon deck, which I found covered with a layer of sandy particles to the depth of an inch and a constant shower of the same material continuing to descend.

The atmosphere, thus loaded, prevented our seeing a foot from the vessel's side; indeed the finer particles of the falling matter rendered it extremely inconvenient to use the eyes at all. It blew a light breeze, the usual trade wind, before which we moved at the rate of about two knots an hour. I had heard of sand taken up by the atmosphere, and carried sometimes by the wind to an immense distance; and I attributed the present appearance to that cause. One thing, however, all felt convinced of, that it was an event of no ordinary occurrence: and under the influence of a high and not unpleasant excitement—that mixture of awe, blended with suspense and curiosity, felt while watching the denouement of some extraordinary circumstance—we all anxiously waited the issue. We more especially looked to day-break for a little more light on the obscurity, moral and physical, which enveloped us. This at length came, between five and six; but it was that partial dubious glimmering which was little more than sufficient to render "darkness visible," and to lend an additional interest and awe to the scene. The atmosphere in the direction of the sun, had a deep reddish murky brown appearance, something resembling—though infinitely more intense—one of those dense November fogs mixed with the smoke, which at that season of the year hang over our metropolis. The effect of all this was increased by our isolated situation, and the solemn stillness undisturbed by aught save the scarcely perceptible ripple under the bows of the vessel, which was now nearly becalmed. This earthly shower, which prevented us from even seeing the water, continued falling until about eleven, A. M. at which time the breeze began to freshen, and the atmosphere to clear; about noon it had altogether ceased, and the air was serene, and the sun shone out with comparative brilliancy. When distant objects had become visible, we descried a brig in the north-east standing to the southward. This turned out to be an American, and on nearing her she presented a singular appearance, from the sand adhering to the tar and pitch of the rigging and hull. Glad of an opportunity to glean farther information, we closed with, and spoke this vessel; but honest Jonathan apparently much more astonished than ourselves, could throw no new light on the matter. Amidst our conjectures, however, we at length mutually hit upon the same cause—those of volcanic action,—and the imagination once stimulated in this new direction, we looked eagerly into the quarter of the land; fancying we saw smoke and flame from every peak or mountain. Be this as it may, on passing within two cables' length of the Diamond about an hour after, every one on board was convinced they saw both one and the other issue from the fissures of this remarkable rock; and so impressed was I with the fact, that I reported the circumstance to the commander-in-chief. In consequence of this, a party, of which I made one, was formed the next day to explore it.

It was on this occasion that the attempt to reach the summit placed me in a critical situation. On its south side, this rock presents a perpendicular face of six hundred feet in height, and the others, with the exception of the north east, are for the most part inaccessible. It was on the latter that I now proceeded to mount, having taken with me a negro fisherman, well acquainted with the localities, to direct me. During the first two hundred feet or so I found little difficulty, but after that, it was like climbing the pinnacle of Salisbury Cathedral. With the exception of a resting place here and there, the ascent was now generally at an angle of seventy or eighty degrees, and many places were nearly perpendicular. I soon heartily wished myself below. The rays of a cloudless sun, reflected by the rock, were overpowering, and there was scarcely a breath of wind. Following my sable conductor, who, accustomed to scale the rocks for birds' eggs, scrambled up the precipices like a goat, on I went expecting every instant to be precipitated below by the crumbling of the rock from under my feet; at length on reaching a small slope, near the summit, I sank down exhausted with the heat and exertion. On consulting my watch, I found my enterprise had taken a greater time than I had anticipated, and that, in order not to detain my party, it was necessary that I should return. I therefore prepared to descend. I now discovered I had achieved only the easiest part of my task, and that getting down was much more difficult than getting up. On looking below, I shuddered as I contemplated the gulf at my feet, into which one false step would at once precipitate me. The face of the rock taken in profile, one projection hiding another, looked smooth and nearly perpendicular; however, by the aid of my guide, I at length reached the bottom in safety, but we failed in sat-

isfactorily accomplishing the object of our visit, no positive evidence being obtained either for or against the question at issue. The southwestern side of the rock, from which the smoke had apparently emanated, was inaccessible; no signs of volcanic action however were now visible, and whether those of our former visit were the fumes of a volcano, of a fisherman's fire, or of those of the imagination, is still doubtful.

We at length learned the cause of the phenomenon we had witnessed on our voyage. It was one of the many connected with the eruption of the Grand Soufriere at St. Vincent's. Immediately following this I made the circuit of the islands, and collected the following particulars. At Barbadoes, notwithstanding the general trade wind was dead to windward, they were visited simultaneously with ourselves with a much heavier shower of similar sand, which continued falling until nearly an hour after noon, and was so profuse as to wrap the whole island in mid-night darkness. An appearance so awful and unaccountable, had a corresponding influence on the minds of the less enlightened inhabitants. The mass of the population imagined the last day had arrived, and stricken with terror and compunctions visiting, the multitude flocked to the churches to propitiate an offended Deity. These, lighted up for the occasion, were soon filled to suffocation; crowds were seen groping their way along the streets by the aid of lanterns, while others fell on their knees in prayer; never had Barbadoes before or since exhibited so much devotion.

The crops and the soil were much injured by the quantity of falling matter; and the latter did not recover for two or three years after. On a subsequent analysis this matter has been ascertained to consist principally of powdered pumice stone, mixed with a considerable quantity of sulphur and some minute portion of other mineral substances.

Leaving Martinico on the second or third day following this event, we made the circuit of the islands as far as St. Thomas's, touching at Nevis, St. Kitt's, Tortola, and some others. At the former, on landing, a large concourse of people flocked down to the beach to meet us, with the most anxious curiosity depicted on their countenances, imagining we were the bearers of some interesting information. This excitement had its origin in an impression that an enemy's force had arrived in these seas, an impression which originated as follows:—At two, A. M. the inhabitants had been aroused from their beds, and the garrison assembled at their posts, by explosions from the seaward, in the immediate vicinity of the island, resembling a heavy and incessant cannonading of two mighty and conflicting fleets. This continued for upwards of an hour, and so forcibly was the conviction that the reports proceeded from the above cause, that the greatest bustle and alarm prevailed, and every preparation was made, in case of need, to repel an attack. The moment of these explosions coincided exactly with that of our sandy visitation, when about half way between Barbadoes and Martinico, and several miles from the scene of the eruption, St. Vincent's; yet though so much nearer than the remote island were the noise was so vividly heard, nothing of the sort was remarked by us, or, as far as I am aware, by any of those who were afloat at the moment.

The prodigious projectile force with which the volcanic matter was ejected from the mountain, may be judged by the fact, that some of it fell on board an outward bound vessel between two and three hundred miles to windward of Barbadoes, which, be it remarked, was in the teeth of the regular trade wind, some four hundred miles from the volcano.

Sagacity of Elephants.—The battering train going to the siege of Seringapatam had to cross the sandy bed of a river, that resembled other rivers of the Peninsula, which have during the dry season, but a small stream running through them, though their beds are mostly of a considerable breadth, very heavy for draught, and abounding in quick sands. It happened that an artillery man, who seated on the limber of one of the guns, by some accident fell off, in such a situation that in a second or two, the hind wheel must have gone over him. The elephant, which was standing behind the gun, perceiving the predicament in which the man was, instantly, without any warning from his keeper, lifted up the wheel with its trunk, and kept it suspended until the carriage had passed clear of him.—*Military Adventures.*

In a debate on Colonial Slavery in the House of Commons, Mr. Hume related the following anecdote, which is at least, new to us:—

He begged to state an anecdote to the House respecting General Washington, who acted so imprudently as to give, in his will, freedom to his slaves, but with one condition, viz.—not until the decease of Mrs. Washington. It was hardly necessary to say that Mrs. Washington was advised not to go to bed that night before she had emancipated the whole of the slaves—(hear, and a laugh.)

The French Journal des Debats says: "Our theorists have also their fortunate islands: they are the States of North America. The Constitution of the United States, still in its infancy, offers a delightful prospect to their imagination. Time has not yet discovered its defects. The American republic has not yet experienced the curse of all other republics, military power, and the hatred of the rich by the poor. And yet who among us is fully acquainted with the politics of America? How many among us know that slavery in its harshest form, prevails in many portions of that country; that the Anglo-Americans have driven out the Indians with intolerable barbarity, to make room for themselves?"

The Montreal Correspondent of the New-York Commercial Advertiser, under date of June 21, writes:

"I must not forget to inform you, that the drunkards have been swept off with frightful rapidity. I have heard of but two members of the Temperance Society having suffered by the direful disease. One of those had long been a prey to severe consumption, the other is Horace Dickerson, Esq., an American of great respectability and unfeigned benevolence, the owner of an immense line of stages and steam boats, between Montreal and Prescott. Mr. D. had been in a feeble state of health for some months."

Down East Strawberries.—Strawberries are very abundant but not very high flavored, being a little too sour. We measured one the other day, picked from a field in this town, that was two inches and two tenths in circumference in one direction and two inches and a half in the other.

To take ink out of paper, and stains out of Cloth, Silks, &c. Mix one teaspoonful of burnt alum, 1-4 oz. of salt of lemons, 1-4 oz. of oxalic acid, in a bottle, with half a pint of cold water; to be used by wetting a piece of calico with it, and rubbing it on the spots.

Sheep and Dogs. A census of the sheep and dogs in Washington county Ohio, was taken this spring by the assessors and the result shows a total of 18,940, sheep, and 1448 dogs within that county.

A Patient Laid.—"Ben," said a father, the other day, "I'm busy now; but, as soon as I can get time, I mean to give you a flogging." "Don't hurry yourself, pa," replied the patient lad—"I can wait."

A drunken man was staggering through the streets of Worcester last week with the word *Cholera* chalked in large letters upon his back.

Great Improvement in Mills.

THE subscriber has made an additional improvement in his reaction water wheel which makes it more simple in its construction and easily kept in repair, which he now offers for sale in single rights, or in districts, to suit purchasers.

The subscriber confidently asserts that more labor can be performed with a given water power by his wheel, than by any other wheel now in use, while the expense is less than one fourth that of the best wheel; it having been found by actual experiment, to perform twice the labor of the tub wheel placed in the same situation, being on a perpendicular shaft, no gearing is necessary in its application to grind mills and other machinery; it is peculiarly adapted to small streams with moderate head of water, and is less liable to be affected by back water. The wheel and shaft are both of cast iron, and of course, very durable.

The wheel is now in successful operation in the grist mill of Hon. Jas. Bridge, Augusta, Me. where the public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JOHN TURNER.

Augusta, Dec. 1, 1830.

I hereby certify that I have lately erected a grist mill in Augusta with two runs of stones, the one moved by a tub wheel of the most approved construction, and the other by Turner's Improved Reaction Wheel; the reacting wheel has been in operation seven weeks, and has proved itself to be decidedly preferable to the tub wheel.

I hereby certify that during the time I was making preparations for erecting a grist mill in North Salem, I examined quite a number of grist mills moved by several different kinds of wheels, among which was Turner's Patent Reaction Wheel; from the appearance I was decidedly of the opinion that it was preferable to any other—without hesitation I caused three of Turner's wheels to be put in operation in my mill. It has proved equal to my expectations in every respect.

JOHN SMITH.

Readfield, Feb. 16, 1832.

Farms & Mill Privileges.

FOR SALE—A FARM.

SITUATED on the northern line of Liberty, upon George's River, in the State of Maine, on the county road from Camden and Thomaston, about half a mile south of the stage road through Montville, from Belfast to Augusta. Said Farm contains fifty acres, with a good House and Barn, and has upon it within a few rods of the road 4 or 5 excellent WATER PRIVILEGES, suitable for the erection of Cotton and Woollen Factories, or those of Iron, the latter of which, particularly for Seythes, is much needed in this State; being about 15 miles from Belfast, on Penobscot Bay. Said mill sites are suitable also for a Tannery, being in the midst of an abundant supply of hemlock bark, which for many years to come may be purchased at low as \$2 per cord. It is a peculiar excellence of these Privileges that they command an unfailing supply of water the year round, being only about a mile from George's Lake or Pond, which acts as a reservoir that never fails. These premises being in the heart of a thrifty State, and in the midst of one of its best neighborhoods, offer every encouragement to the enterprise of any Manufacturer in New-England, who may wish to purchase an eligible situation for any of the purposes aforesaid. A stone dam has been already constructed upon a rock foundation, at one of the Privileges alluded to, and no where in the State could Machinery be put into operation, with greater safety or at less expense.

Also, another FARM adjoining the aforesaid premises, with a House and Barn, lying on the southern line of Montville, through which the same road before described passes, containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES of superior mowing, pasturing and tillage, equal in quality next in productiveness to any Farm in the County of Waldo, being the Farm now owned and occupied by Mr. Paul H. Dyer, a greater part of which is under good improvement.

For terms, and any further description of the premises, application may be made to EREKKEER STEVENS, of Montville, near the premises, or to the Editor of the Maine Workingmen's Advocate, Belfast, either personally, or by letter, post paid.

Montville, May, 1832.

6w—23

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office, Gardiner, Me. July 1, 1832.

Benjamin Adams, Joseph S. Jarvis, Mary Anderson, Mary Jordan, Moses Averell, James Lord, Abraham Bachelder, 2, Eley Moore, George Barstow, 2, George Noble, Susan Bibber, John Palmer, 3, Ichabod Benson, Lewis Parker, Mary G. S. Blake, Amiel Page, Thomas A. Clarke, Andrew Potter, Peter Clark, Freeman P. Patton, Benjamin Cobb, Isaac Page, John Covin, Calvin Childs, David M. Rowe, Ammi Denison, Elvira Shepherd, Catharine Devin, Ann Spears, John Eiken, Jr., Wm. Starret, Taylor Eastman, Samuel Stetson, Frances A. Elder, Franklin Smith, John Fines, Eddy Talbot, Abraham Gilford, Zebedee Thurg, Hannah Goodwin, Jeremiah Wakefield, 21, Chipman Hopkins, 2, John White, B. F. Hayward & Co., Robert Wilhoie, John C. Jones, Calvin Wing.

SETH GAY, P. M.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the pasture of Mr. Eaton, in the eastern part of Hallowell, on the 25th of June last, a dark bay HORSE, black mane and tail, large size, six years old, tail not docked and very bushy. Whoever will return said Horse to the subscriber in Montville, or give such information as may lead to his recovery, shall be handsomely rewarded.

HENRY CROCKER.

Montville, July 10, 1832.

Neats Foot Oil.

OF the first quality for sale by the barrel or single gallon, by

May 28, 1832.

E. McLELLAN.

Dr. Davenport's Bilious PILLS.

THESE PILLS so justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects, as a mild, safe and easy remedy for bilious complaints, pain in the head, stomach and bowels; in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits.

They are so accommodated to all ages, seasons and hours, that they may be taken in winter or summer, at any time of the day, without any regard to diet, or hindrance to business. Their operation is so gentle, pleasant and effectual that by experience they are found to exceed any other Physic heretofore offered to the public.

Mr. Daniel. I have made use of various kinds of Bilious Pills in my family, and I hesitate not to say, that Doct. Davenport's Pills are the best family medicine I have ever used.

P. ALLEN.

Davenport's Celebrated EYE WATER.

Which needs only to be used to be highly approved of for all sorts of weak and sore eyes. From among the numerous certificates offered in favor of this excellent collyrium, only will be published, from Dr. Amos Townsend of Northwedge.

This may certify I have used Davenport's Eye Water in a number of cases and have never known it to fail in one instance.

AMOS TOWNSEND.

February 23, 1830.

Wheaton's Itch Ointment.

THE character of this celebrated Ointment stands unrivalled for being a safe, speedy and certain cure for all kinds of skin diseases called the Itch—and for all kinds of Pimples on the skin; likewise a valuable article for the Salt Rheum and Chikilains. For further particulars see directions accompanying each box.

WHEATON'S well known JAUNDICE BITTERS.

which are so eminently useful for removing all jaundice and bilious complaints. The public are informed that by a recent arrangement made with J. WHEATON, the genuine bitters will hereafter be offered with J. D. stamped on the lid and directions signed by J. Daniel instead of J. Wheaton as formerly.

The above is kept constantly for sale in Gardiner, by J. BOWMAN, in Hallowell by Robinson, Page & Co., and Ariel Wall; in Augusta by Eben Fuller, Willard Robinson, J. Butterfield, and G. Carlton; in Winslow, S. and J. Eaton; in Waterville, by D. Cook and S. Placed; in Clinton, by J. & S. D. Weston; in Albion by Mr. Baker; in Milburn, by S. D. Weston; in Bloomfield, by J. Farrar & Son; in Fairfield, by C. Latham; in Northwedge, by S. Sylvester, D. Townsend, and A. Manly; in Anson, by D. Storer, Jr. and F. Smith, and by the Druggists in Portland and Boston.

All orders directed to J. DANIEL, sole proprietor, Dedham, Mass. will meet with prompt attention.

March 20, 1832.

MAHOGANY.

BLAKE & KITTREDGE.

(Formerly GRIDLEY, BLAKE & Co.)

City Market Building, Brattle Street, Boston.

HAVE FOR SALE,

185,000 FEET of St. Domingo and Bay

care from various cargoes, and comprising the best assortment of branch and plain Mahogany to be found in the city, saved into all dimensions and thicknesses of roset, plank, boards and veneers, suitable for Cabinet Makers, House and Ship Carpenters, or for Factories, which they will sell at the lowest market price and in lots of any quantity that their customers may be accommodated without purchasing any superfluous stock.

B. & K. respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine for themselves or send their orders, which will be attended to the same as if they were present.

Boston, April 20, 1832.

PLANING, TONGUEING AND GROOVING MACHINE.

THE subscriber informs the Public that he has just put in operation a labor saving machine which will be found of great utility to those who are engaged in building. It is now in operation in Gardiner, and is capable of being worked by steam or water power. The Agent of the Patent right has visited the State for the purpose of disposing of the rights for Maine and New Hampshire. He may be found at Perkins' Hotel in Gardiner, and invites Joiners and others who may wish to purchase rights for towns, counties, or for the State, to call and see it in operation.

H. BECKER.

Gardiner, May 10, 1832.

Spring Goods.

GORDON & STODDARD.

No. 78 and 80 State Street, BOSTON.

HAVE received by the late arrivals from Europe 200 packages, comprising an extensive assortment of WOOLLEN, COTTON, LINEN and STUFF GOODS, which they offer for sale low for cash or short credit.

April 16, 1832.

Hats! Hats!

THE subscriber offers for sale at his old stand, as good an assortment of HATS of every quality and description as can be found in the State of Maine, manufactured under his own direction by experienced workmen, and of superior stock, which he will warrant to give entire satisfaction to his customers.

Also, a good assortment of gentlemen's youth's and children's CLOTH CAPS—children's FANCY CAPS—BAND LEAF HATS—UMBRELLAS—PAIN BOXES, &c. &c.—cheap for cash or good credit.—CALL AND EXAMINE.

L. L. MACOMBER.

Gardiner, May 14, 1832.

Wood.

WANTED for the Steam-Boat TICONIC, 700 cords of soft wood that is, pine, hemlock and spruce or fir, to be cut and split between this and the first of August and delivered at such time and place as shall be agreed upon.

The wood must be cut 3 feet in length. In measuring half the acre of wood will be deducted and 128 cubic feet will be required to the cord. Applications to be made immediately to R. GAY, Agent.

Gardiner, June 25, 1832.

Notice to Brickmakers.

THE subscriber is manufacturing several thousand dollars' worth of FISK & HINKLEY'S improved BRICK MACHINES, to put in operation in the season—which may be purchased of the subscriber at East's Hotel in Hallowell, Whittier's in Portland, Brown's in Augusta, or at his house in East Livermore, and delivered at either of these places, on short notice.

Said Machines are sold on liberal terms, and warranted to answer the purpose for which they were intended.

JOHN HASKELL.

June 26, 1832.

Drugs & Medicines.

THE subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of DRUGS & MEDICINES, of the best quality, at the Waterville Druggist Store, nearly opposite to the Waterville Hotel, which he will sell as low as can be purchased at any of the Druggist Stores in this State.

N. B. Physicians supplied at a liberal discount.

JAMES W. FORD.

Waterville, July 10, 1832.

25—7w.